

Under all speech that is good for anything there lies a silence that is better.—Carlyle.

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

HONOLULU, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1916.

SPORTS, CLASSIFIED AND SHIPPING SECTION

NINE

'WE DO NOT TOLERATE DIVISION OF ALLEGIANCE,' SAYS HUGHES

Text of Republican Candidate's Telegram of Acceptance and Declaration of Principles Arouses Interest in Hawaii—Sharp Criticism of Wilson Policies—What Roosevelt and Fairbanks Said—Hughes' Resignation.

Charles E. Hughes came out strongly against some features of the Wilson administration in his telegram accepting the nomination. The telegram, published in full in mainland papers, has attracted much interest and favorable comment among Republicans in Honolulu who have seen it.

The Star-Bulletin publishes below the Hughes telegram—his first declaration of principles since he ascended the supreme bench. Roosevelt's "conditional refusal," Fairbanks' acceptance, Hughes' brief, curt note of resignation to the president and the president's equally curt acceptance.

Justice Charles E. Hughes sent this telegram to Chairman Harding of the Republican National Convention in Chicago on the afternoon of June 10:

"Mr. Chairman and Delegates: I have not desired the nomination. I have wished to remain on the bench. But in the critical period of our national history I recognize that it is your right to summon and that it is my paramount duty to respond. You speak at a time of national exigency transcending merely partisan consideration.

"You voice the demand for a dominant, thoroughgoing Americanism, with firm, protective upbuilding policies essential to our peace and security, and to that call, in this crisis, I cannot fail to answer with the pledge of all that is in me to the service of our country. Therefore, I accept the nomination.

"I stand for the firm and unflinching maintenance of all the rights of American citizens on land and sea.

"I neither impugn nor underestimate difficulties. But it is most regrettable true that in our foreign relations we have suffered incalculably from the weak and vacillating course which has been taken with regard to Mexico, a course lamentably wrong with regard to both our rights and our duties.

"We interfered without consistency, and, while seeking to dictate when we were not concerned, we utterly failed to appreciate and discharge our plain duty to our own citizens. At the outset of the Administration the high responsibilities of our diplomatic intercourse with foreign nations were subordinated to a conception of partisan requirements, and presented to the world a humiliating spectacle of ineptitude.

"Belated reports have not availed to recognize the influence and prestige so unfortunately sacrificed; and brave words have been stripped of their force by inaction. I desire to see our diplomacy restored to its best standards, and to have these advanced; to have no sacrifices of national interests to partisan expediency; to have the first ability of the country always at its command, here and abroad, in diplomatic intercourse; to maintain firmly our rights under international law, insisting steadfastly upon all our rights as neutrals, and fully performing our international obligations; and by the clear correctness and justice of our position and our manifest ability and disposition to sustain them, to dignify our place among the nations.

"I stand for an Americanism which knows no ulterior purpose; for a patriotism which is single and complete. Whether native or naturalized, of whatever race or creed, we have but one country, and we do not for an instant tolerate any division of allegiance.

"We must have the strength which self-respect demands, the strength of an efficient nation ready for every emergency.

"Our preparation must be industrial and economical as well. Our severest test will come after the war is over. We must make a fair and wise readjustment of the tariff, in accordance with sound protective principles, to insure our economic independence and to maintain American standards of living. We must conserve the best interests of labor, realizing that in democracy patriotism and strength must be rooted in even handed justice. In preventing, as we must, unjust discrimination and monopolistic practices, we must still be zealous to assure the foundations of honest business. Particularly should we seek the expansion of foreign trade. We must not throttle enterprise, here or abroad, but rather promote it and take pride in honorable achievements.

"But I shall undertake to meet it, grateful for the confidence you express. I sincerely trust that all former differences may be forgotten, and that we may have united effort in a patriotic realization of our national need and opportunity.

"I have resigned my judicial office and I am ready to devote myself unreservedly to the campaign.

"CANNOT ACCEPT AT THIS TIME," T. R. TELLS THE PROGRESSIVES.

Col. Roosevelt's answer to the Progressive convention reached the convention just before 6 o'clock June 10. It was as follows:

"To the Progressive Convention:

"IMPROPER MEDICATION is the cause of our chronic sufferings today."—U. A. Lyle, M. D. Even "chronics" get well after trying Chiropractic.

F. C. MIGHTON, D. C. 304 Boston Bldg. Over Henry May's

"I am very grateful for the honor you confer upon me by nominating me as president. I cannot accept it at this time.

"I do not know the attitude of the candidate of the Republican party toward the vital questions of the day.

"Therefore, if you desire an immediate decision, I must decline the nomination. But if you prefer it, I suggest that my conditional refusal to run be placed in the hands of the Progressive national committee.

"If Mr. Hughes' statements when he makes them shall satisfy the committee that it is for the interest of the country that he be elected, they can act accordingly and treat my refusal as definitely accepted. If they are not satisfied, they can so notify the Progressive party, and at the same time they can confer with me and then determine on whatever action we may severally deem appropriate to meet the needs of the country.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Fairbanks Accepts; Unwilling at First Charles Warren Fairbanks accepted the nomination for vice-president in this statement:

"I was not a candidate for the vice-presidential nomination, and requested the chairman of the Indiana delegation to withdraw my name if presented. The nomination was made and the convention adjourned before my despatch was received.

"I feel it my duty under the circumstances to accept the commission which the party has so generously and unanimously placed in my hands."

Mr. Fairbanks received hundreds of congratulatory telegrams.

Hughes Resigns from Bench at Once; President Accepts.

Immediately after being notified of his nomination by the Republican national convention, Justice Hughes sent to the White House by messenger his resignation from the bench. His letter was:

"June 10, 1916.

"To the President: I hereby resign the office of associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. I am, sir, respectfully yours,

"CHARLES E. HUGHES."

Without delay, President Wilson forwarded, also by messenger, this letter, accepting the resignation.

"Dear Mr. Justice Hughes: I am in receipt of your letter of resignation and feel constrained to yield to your desires. I therefore accept your resignation as justice of the supreme court of the United States, to take effect at once. Sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

IN WAR ARENA

SLAVS SWEEP AUSTRIANS FROM BUKOWINA

LONDON, Eng., June 26.—The Russians now hold all of the Bukovina. They have occupied Kimpulm and have extended their lines to the southern border of the Carpathian mountains. In their forward movements yesterday they captured 2000 more Austrian prisoners. The Czar's forces did not have to fight hard for their advances of yesterday, the Austrian retreat being precipitate.

It is anticipated here that General Kuropatkin will push forward, in an attempt to cross the Carpathians and invade Hungary.

Italians Start Drive.

News from Rome yesterday indicates that the Italians are resuming an offensive movement in sympathy with the Russian drive.

An undated despatch says that the Russians are already forcing the Carpathian passes.

The same despatch says that the Italians have successfully attacked the Austrians at several points in the Po-sina region, and have driven them back a considerable distance.

Italian Cruiser Submarine.

The Italian auxiliary cruiser Cittadi has been sunk by a German or Austrian submarine, near Messina. The French destroyer Fourche has also been lost off southeastern Italy.

BRITISH START OFFENSIVE ON WESTERN FRONT

BERLIN, Germany, June 26.—The British forces developed pronounced artillery activity on their portion of the Franco-Belgian frontier yesterday, and it is supposed that this may be the beginning of an aggressive move on their part, against the German lines at their end of the battle front. There was furious bombardment of the German positions from the La Basse canal, in the vicinity of Ypres, to Somme.

Electrical railways of the United States represent a valuation of \$730,000,000.

Experiments in New York in mounting incandescent lamps on railroad crossing signs have enabled the signs to be read more than a mile and their distinctive form noted much farther. Back Bay section of Boston, were routed from their homes by fire that caused \$25,000 damage to the building.

Active and Enthusiastic Promotion Workers of Oahu and Others Islands Make Two Day Sightseeing Tour



Here are members of the Hawaii Promotion Committee as they started last Saturday on the tour of Oahu which ended today. From left to right the members and their ladies are: Mrs. W. D. Adams, G. H. Vickers of Hawaii, Miss Myra Angus, W. D. Adams, Mrs. George H. Angus, George H. Angus, J. D. McInerney, Mrs. E. A. Berndt, Worth O. Aiken of Maui, Secretary Albert P. Taylor.

CAVALRY SHOWED BEST OF COURAGE IN FACE OF TRAP

Stories of 10th Cavalrymen Show Troopers Upheld American Traditions.

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles) SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 25.—Gen. Pershing continued to send fragmentary reports of the massacre at Carrizal to Gen. Funston's headquarters yesterday. As further details of the engagement come to hand, the conduct of the American troopers and their officers shows in increasing bright colors.

It was a heroic struggle in the face of tremendous odds and without hope of relief or assistance.

When the treacherous machine gun began buzzing, Capt. Charles T. Boyd, commanding Troop H, 10th Cavalry, who had been conferring with Gen. Gomez, ordered his men to fall back to a little irrigation ditch that was back of their position. They did so and entrenched themselves there.

Capt. Morey was not so fortunate. His troop was flanked from the first and he fell back until he found shelter in an adobe house, one of the out-buildings, apparently of the Santo Domingo ranch.

Brilliant Charge.

In this position, one troop in the irrigation ditch and the remnant of the other in the mudhole, the fight went on. Finally Capt. Boyd determined to charge, in the hope of scattering the Mexicans. Up from the ditch the color-bearer straight through the town of Carrizal, a straggling wide street, and half a dozen adobe houses. Capt. Boyd remained mounted, although most of his men had been dismounted at the commencement of the fighting, say the vague reports from the front, and he rode at the head of his men. Twice he was shot—the first time through the shoulder, the second through the arm, but he kept his saddle and cheered on the fighters behind him.

Capture Machine Gun.

They followed him to where the nearest machine gun was pumping lead at them and captured the gun. Hardly had he done so, however, when a bullet struck him in the eye, killing him instantly, and his men broke back to their ditch. Here Lieut. Henry Adair took command of the troop and led it in a second charge against the Mexicans. This time the Mexicans did not wait for the troopers. They had suffered too much in that first charge, and they broke and fled. But the charge cost the Tenth dearly, for it scattered the men, and it is believed that Lieut. Adair was himself either killed or desperately wounded.

GEN. MARARRETTO ISSUES WAR MANIFESTO

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, June 25.—Gen. Nararretto, the Mexican commander at Tamaulipas, has issued circulars over his own signature to the

Mr. Merchant, if Star-Bulletin advertising so clears your shelves as to make that after-season sale unnecessary, doesn't it PAY? —THE AD MAN.

people of Matamoros, declaring that the latest crossing of the United States forces into Mexico constituted an act of war, and has been so construed by the Mexican authorities. He announces, therefore, that a state of war with the United States exists, and warns all Americans to leave the country immediately under penalty of execution.

COAST ARTILLERYMEN EN ROUTE TO BORDER

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 26.—Seven companies of the Coast Artillery which have been stationed here are ordered to leave this morning for the Lower California border. They embarked at 2 o'clock this morning on a special train and are already well on their way. They are under command of Maj. Laurence Brown.

The order for their quick departure has given rise to reports that the war department fears Mexican aggression from across the border of Lower California.

BETHMAN-HOLLWEG DENIES GERMANY HAS PART IN MEXICAN EMBROGLIO

BERLIN, Germany, June 26.—A practically official and very emphatic denial that Germany has anything to do with Mexican difficulties with the United States was made yesterday by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg. "It is obviously impossible," the chancellor said, "for the highest official in a great empire like Germany to give his attention to every report of this sort that comes and to dignify such reports by taking the trouble to deny them. Anyone who knows the facts about Mexico must see that the reports of German influence having anything to do with the situation between Mexico and the United States are perfectly ridiculous. Our legation in Mexico has nothing whatever to do with the matter."

WARNING OF MORTAR FIRE AT FORT RUGER GIVEN

Mortar firing will be conducted from Fort Ruger (Diamond Head) on the afternoon of Thursday, June 29, beginning at 2 p. m. The danger area is southwest of Diamond Head for a distance of eight (8) miles from the shore line. No danger to any vessels, but small boats are specially requested to keep out of the firing area from 2 to 5 p. m. so as not to delay firing.

W. E. ELLIS.

Lieut.-Col. C. A. C. Fort Kamehameha

In times of peace London contains 16 embassies and legations representative of foreign countries.

PUNAHOU ACADEMY CLASS OF 1916 GRADUATES IN PRETTY SETTING

Charles R. Bishop Hall Beautifully Decorated For Annual Commencement

(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence) OAHU COLLEGE, June 26.—The class of 1916 held its commencement exercises last Saturday evening in Charles R. Bishop Hall.

The event was a very beautiful one. The friends of the class filled the auditorium, upstairs and down, and the stage was beautifully decorated with white hibiscus, green leaves and mums. The boys were formally dressed, while the girls were all dressed in most becoming white dresses and each girl bore a large bouquet of white and green.

The program followed the new order of things in Punahou. Instead of having one big, formal address by some imported speaker, there were several short numbers by class members. Nor were these numbers the ordinary commencement "oration."

They consisted of parts which represented the best efforts of the 31 students during their four years of Punahou student activities.

Each student had been required to compete in some department for a commencement part. Having selected his department—whether science, English, literature, music, commerce or anything else, it mattered not—the student prepared his number and then submitted it in an attractive manner as possible to the committee for arranging the commencement program. This committee chose those numbers that were in themselves most meritorious and that would at the same time produce the best effects in an evening's program.

Those on Program.

Accordingly the following persons appeared on this 1916 class program: Gladys Stansfield Halstead presented in a delightful fashion the piano solo, "Frolic," by Friml.

Gladys Martina Trant next read her own translation of "Dido's Plea" from Virgil's "Aeneid." This number was beautifully translated and dramatically read.

The "Allegretto quasi Andantino" movement from Grieg's Sonata in F Major for piano and violin, was played by John Gifford, violin, and Ruth Farrington, piano. This number was delightful and elicited long applause.

The English department was represented by Kenneth Pike Emory in an original story, entitled "Kamakahi's Shark Fight." In a most thrilling way the author lead his audience through genuine suspense to a scoring climax.

The caliber of this story was quite above the average for high schools.

Paper on "Greek Dancing."

A paper on "Greek Dancing" was read by Katie Gibson Singlehurst. The charming reader explained the intense significance and beauty of the Greek dance and then her paper was illustrated by a delightful dance, "Wood Nymphs." Those dancers who represented the physical training department in this graceful dance were: Florence Spring Davis, Catherine Helen Johnson, Ruth Lemon Seybolt, Katie Gibson Singlehurst, Gladys Mar-

BUILDING TRADES PROMISE AID TO LONGSHOREMEN

Pacific Coast Strike Assumes Serious Proportions; Freight Tie-up Grows Worse.

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles) SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 26.—The Building Trades Council of this city yesterday adopted a resolution pledging the organization's "moral and financial support" to the striking longshoremen. This resolution was adopted after considerable discussion and debate.

The possibility of the strike extending to other trades and unions throughout the city and coast appears to be growing. The Labor Council discussed the matter, and it was declared, may urge other union organizations to join the fight.

It is practically certain the Labor party will appeal to Governor Johnson to force the strike-breakers and the guards employed by the employers' association to disarm.

The freight situation is little if any improved by the use of strike-breakers, although the congestion is not complete. Several ships are tied up completely however, including the Nippon Maru of the T. K. K. line, which is unable to sail for the Orient, as she has been unable to load.

The officers of the San Francisco and Portland Steamship Company have announced a suspension of the schedule of its sailings.

FIELD MARSHAL'S STAR FOR KOREA GOVERNOR

(Special Cable to Hawaii Ship) TOKIO, Japan, June 26.—General Count S. Terauchi, governor-general of Korea, has been appointed member of the highest advisory military board in the kingdom, and created a field marshal. There are now nine members of the advisory board, including the newly appointed marshal, Lieut. Gen. M. Kameo, hero of the campaign against the Germans at Tsingtau, has been made full general.

Senator Baughman, chairman of the senate postoffice committee, formally demanded of Postmaster General Burleson the resignation of James I. Blakeslee, fourth assistant postmaster general.

Masonic Temple Weekly Calendar

MONDAY—Oceanic Lodge No. 371. Stated. 7:30 p. m.
TUESDAY—
WEDNESDAY—Honolulu Chapter No. 1, R. A. M. Special, Royal Arch Degree. 7:30 p. m.
THURSDAY—Honolulu Chapter No. 1, R. A. M. Special, Royal Arch Degree. 7:30 p. m.
FRIDAY—Oceanic Lodge No. 371. Special, Third Degree. 7:30 p. m.
SATURDAY—
SCHOFIELD LODGE
SATURDAY—Picnic on the Peninsula at Pearl City. 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

HONOLULU LODGE NO. 1, MODERN ORDER OF PHOENIX.

Will meet at their home, corner of Beretania and Fort streets, every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. CHARLES HUSTACE, Jr., Leader. FRANK MURRAY, Secretary.

HONOLULU LODGE 616, P. B. O. E.

meets in their hall on King St. near Fort, every Friday evening. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.

F. B. BUCKLEY, E. R. H. DUNSHIE, Sec.

Honolulu Branch of the National German American Alliance of the U. S. A. Meetings in K. of P. Hall on Saturdays: February 12, March 11, April 8, May 6, June 3, July 1.

PAUL R. ISENBERG, President. C. BOLTE, Secretary.

6374—Jan. 18 to July 1 inc.

HERMANN'S SOEHNNE.

Versammlungen Montags: Juni 5 und 19, Juli 3 und 17, Aug. 7 und 21, Sept. 4 und 18. General Versammlung Juni 19 und Sept. 18. EMIL KLEMMER, President. C. BOLTE, Sekretär.